11/13/86 Jim

TO: FPM Staff
FROM: M. Miller-Weeks

Attached you will find copies of the 1986 Pest Conditions Reporting Sheet. Please fill out a sheet for each pest problem, pest survey, or suppression project you were involved with during 1986. The information will be incorporated into the 1986 Pest Conditions Report, along with the State Reports. Please return the completed forms to me by November 21, 1986. Thank you for your assistance.

Jim could you also give me a short summary of GM pheromone trapping on Federal Lands -

Thanks

MM-W

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1986 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Oak Skeletonizer

(SPECIFIC NAME): Bucculatrix ainsliella Murt

HOST: Red Oak

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): Approximately 200,000 acres

LOCATION: Much of Cheshire and Hillsborough Counties wherever red oak occurs. Since 1985 expansion has been detected in 3 additional counties: Sullivan, Grafton, Belknap (TURN OVER)

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES): All infested areas were rated by a "present" or "absent" scale only.

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR $ ESTIMATES): None

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: Previously infested areas have continued to expand. Infestations were detected in 19 additional townships since the 1985 survey.

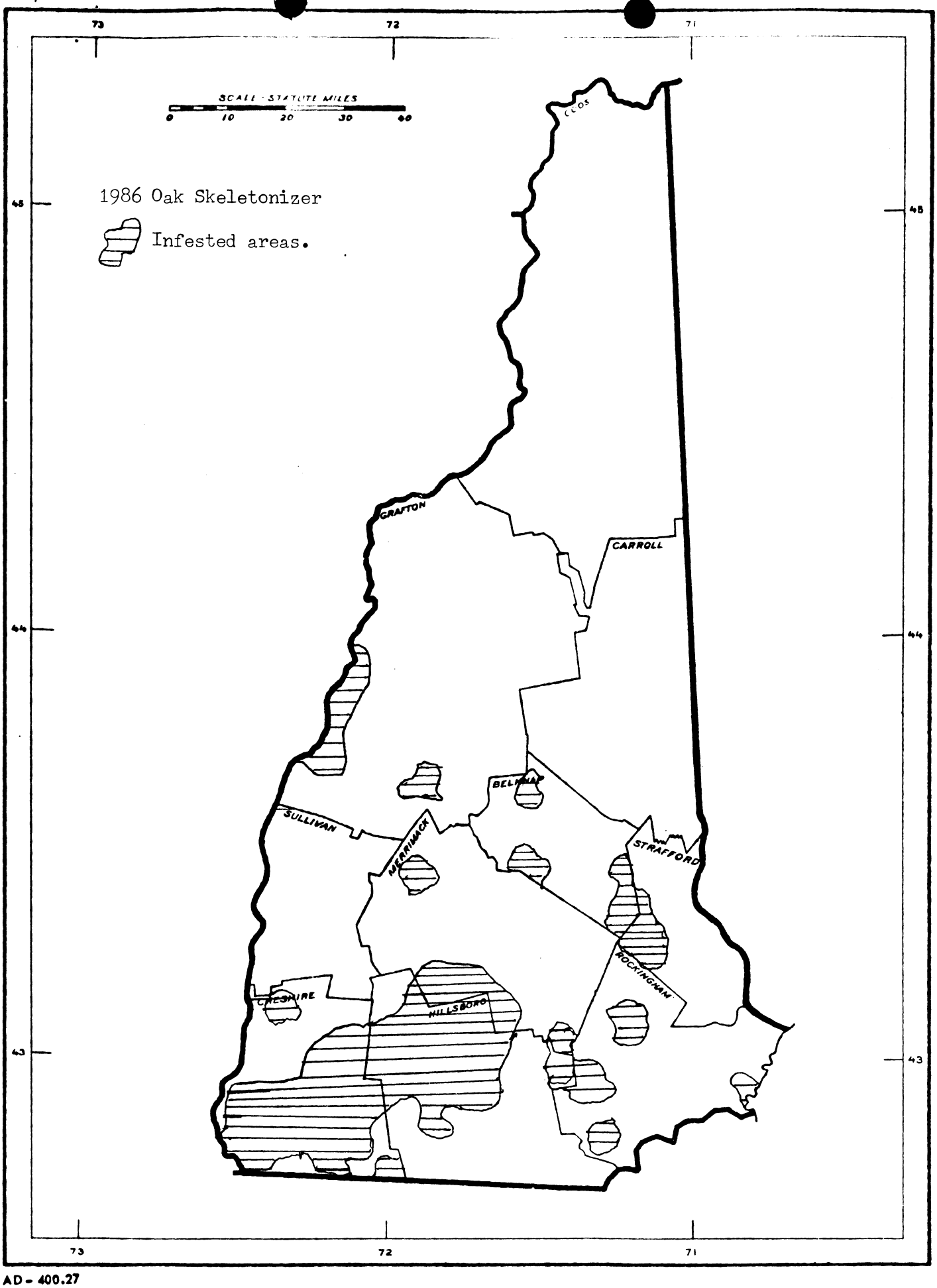
FUTURE: Unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS): None

COMMENTS: Although known to affect tree vigor, no discernible effect has been observed regarding intensification of hardwood decline in the infested areas.

LOCATION CONT.: and the infestations in Strafford, Rockingham, Hillsborough, Merrimack and Cheshire Counties have continued to enlarge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE



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1986 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Spruce Budworm

(SPECIFIC NAME): Choristoneura fumiferana (Clemens)

HOST: Principally balsam fir

PRESENT CONDITION: The only evidence observed or reported in the area of previous activity during the last two years has been a single moth catch each year from a 17 Multi-Pher trap line.

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 300,000 acre area in northern Coos County failed to reveal any budworm activity, defoliation, hibernacula, larvae, or any more than the single male listed above.

LOCATION:

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES): None

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR $ ESTIMATES): None

TREND: Appears to have reached endemic level.

PAST TO PRESENT: Downward for past six years.

FUTURE: Endemic.

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

None.

COMMENTS:

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1986 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Gypsy Moth

(SPECIFIC NAME): Lymantria dispar (Linnaeus)

HOST: Various hardwoods and some conifers

PRESENT CONDITION: aerial defoliation survey in July was unable to detect any noticeable defoliation.

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): aerial survey covered 3,300,000 acres. Sixty-nine pheromone trap sites detected low population levels throughout the same areas flown.

LOCATION: all of southern New Hampshire, south of the White Mountain National Forest

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

None of any consequence. Occasional homeowner reports of larvae, similar type feeding observed throughout oak stands visited during other surveillance activities and fresh egg masses observed in known gypsy moth pockets suggest low population levels are equally distributed throughout New Hampshire's oak resource.

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR $ ESTIMATES):

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: continues at low levels throughout southern New Hampshire

FUTURE: continuing slow rise based on many observations, none of which are sensitive enough to indicate significant changes at such low population levels.

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS): None

COMMENTS: Initiated pheromone trapping techniques to detect any major trends in population levels.

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1986 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Bruce Spanworm

(SPECIFIC NAME): Operophtera bruceata (Hulst)

HOST: Sugar maple, beech

PRESENT CONDITION: No defoliation by Bruce spanworm was detected during the 1986 aerial survey. Ground checks for larval presence and understory feeding in early June failed to turn up any confirmed activity by this insect.

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): Coos County, containing 300,000 acres of susceptible host, failed to reveal detectable levels of defoliation. Sticky board traps to detect random adults will be run again this fall in this area only.

LOCATION:

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES): Negligible

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR $ ESTIMATES):

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: Population levels continue to decline in northern New Hampshire and have remained at endemic levels in southern New Hampshire for the last three years.

FUTURE: Expectations are endemic levels have now been reached statewide.

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

None.

COMMENTS:

NH

1986 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Hardwood Decline

(SPECIFIC NAME): Twig Dieback

HOST: Red oak, sugar maple, white birch, red maple, beech

PRESENT CONDITION: Tree decline (11% or more crown dieback) was recorded on 53% of the trees sampled and rated the same in 80% of the 60 stands sampled.

AREA (TOTAL ACRES):

LOCATION: Dominant and/or co-dominant stems in 9 counties south of the WMNF on approximately 1,600,000 acres of hardwood forests.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

63% of the stand averaged 11-25% crown dieback while 20% rated healthy with 10% or less dieback. All areas appear equally affected. Based on stem count, tree species most severely affected (greater than 10% crown dieback) were red oak 69%; red maple 51%;

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR $ ESTIMATES):

sugar maple 43%; with beech and white birch 28% and 27% respectively, least affected.

No losses or trend estimates have been determined.

TREND:

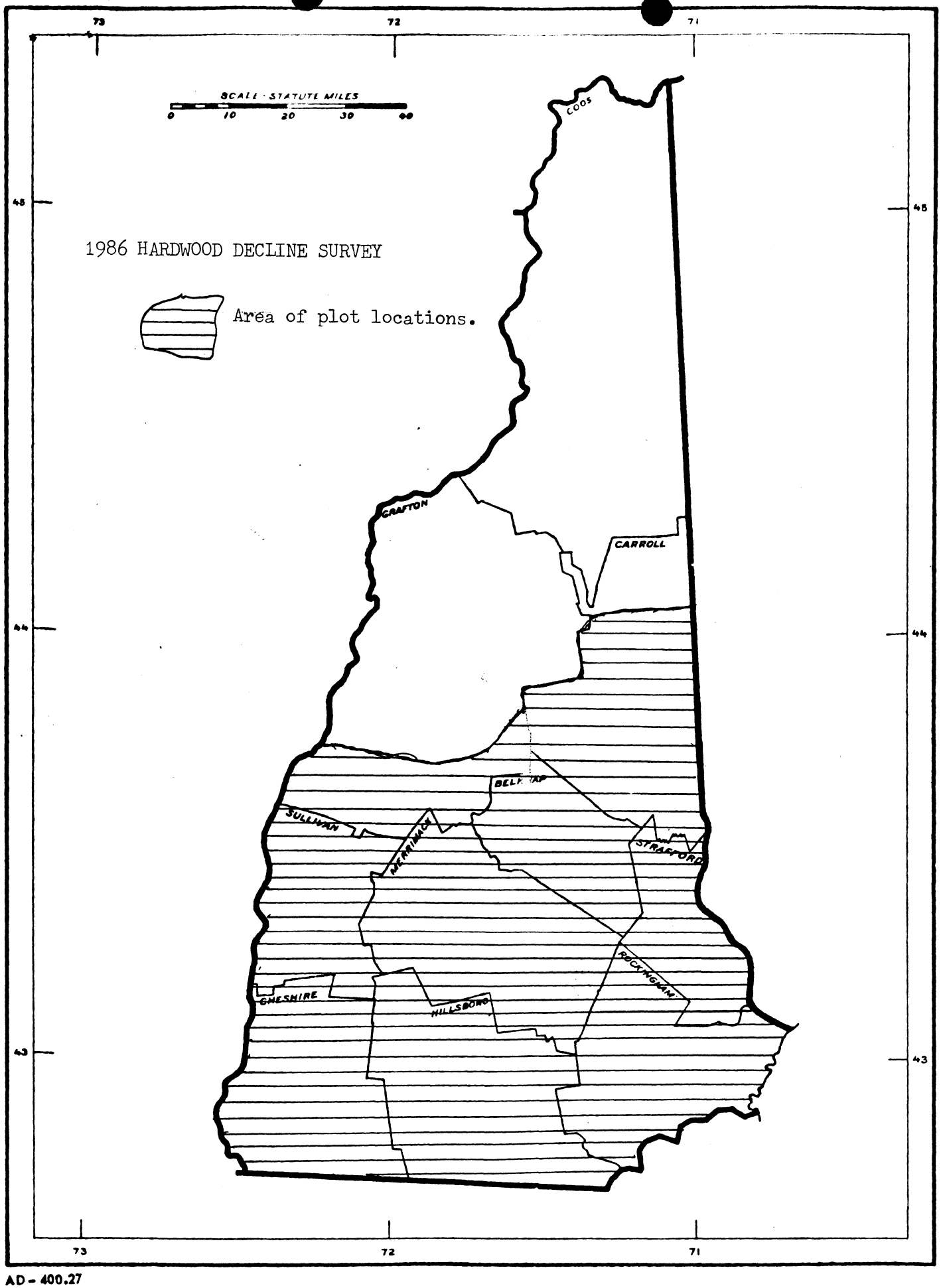
PAST TO PRESENT:

FUTURE:

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

COMMENTS:

NEW HAMPSHIRE



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1986 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): PHOMOPSIS GALL OF OAK

(SPECIFIC NAME):

HOST: RED OAK

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 100-200

LOCATION: LYME CENTER N.H. (N. OF HANOVER)

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

100

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR $ ESTIMATES):

TREE MORTALITY SCATTERED THROUGHOUT STAND (NO DATA)

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT:

GRADUALLY INCREASING

FUTURE:

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

COMMENTS: